IN THE SPECIFICATION

Please amend the specification as follows:

In the Title of the Invention at page 1, lines 1:

~~OPTICAL DISC RECORDING APPARATUS~~ METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR CONTROLLING POWER DURING RECORDING OF A VISIBLE IMAGE IN OPTICAL STORAGE MEDIUM

Page 2, lines 6-8:

It is an object of the present invention to provide an optical disc recording apparatus that can prevent data ~~to be~~ from being recorded dispersedly even if the focus servo fails.

Page 6, line 22 – page 7, line 14:

FIG. 1 is a block diagram showing a structure of the optical disc recording apparatus 100 according to an embodiment of the present invention. The optical disc recording apparatus 100 is an apparatus having a visible image recording function on the recording surface of an optical disc 200 in addition to the conventional information recording function. Moreover, the optical discs 200 used in the optical disc recording apparatus 100 are general CD-R and CD-RW, and a case of the CD-R is explained for convenience of the explanation. Also, the optical disc recording apparatus 100 is connected to a personal computer (hereinafter ~~called~~ PC) 300 via a signal cable (not shown in the drawing), and inputs recording data to be recorded and image data corresponding to the visible image on the recording surface via the signal cable. An interface based on arbitral Standard can be adopted for connection between the optical disc recording apparatus 100 and the PC 300, for example, the small computer system interface (SCSI) Standard, the ~~institute of electrical and electronic engine~~ Institute of Electrical and Electronics

Engineers (IEEE) 1394 Standard, the AT ~~attachment packet interface~~ Attachment Packet Interface (ATAPI) Standard, the ~~universal serial bus~~ Universal Serial Bus (USB) Standard and the like can be adopted.

Page 7, line 22- page 8, line 3:

An optical pickup 103 is a unit for irradiating a laser light onto the optical disc 200. Its structure is shown in FIG. 2. As shown in the drawing, the optical pickup 103 ~~equips with~~ includes a laser diode 104 radiating laser light, a diffraction grating 105, an optical system 110 concentrating the laser light on the surface of the optical disc 200 and a light receiving device 106 receiving a reflection light of the irradiated laser light. Moreover, the laser diode 104 irradiates a laser light corresponding to a drive signal Li from the laser driver 138 (refer to FIG. 1).

Page 8, lines 4-15:

The laser light irradiated from the laser diode 104 is separated into a main beam, a preceding beam and a following beam, and these three beams are concentrated on the surface of the optical disc [[100]] 200 passing through a following beam splitter 111, a collimator lens 112, a 1/4 wave plate 113 and an object lens 114. On the other hand, the three laser beams reflected at the optical disc 200 is reflected at the following beam splitter 111 passing through the object lens 114, the 1/4 wave plate 113 and a collimator lens 112 again and concentrated by a cylindrical lens 115 to be irradiated into the light receiving device 106. The light receiving device 106 outputs a signal corresponding to the light reception as a light receiving signal Rv to an RF amplifier 108 (refer to FIG. 1).

Page 10, lines 4-14:

Also, ~~actually,~~ as shown in FIG. 3, the light receiving device 106 is divided into four detecting areas, a, b, c and d. A focused image of the main beam in the light receiving device 106 becomes vertical ellipse A when an object lens 114 is close to the optical disc 200, and becomes horizontal ellipse B when the object lens 114 is far from the optical disc 200. Although it means the object lens 114 is in a focus condition at a time of information recording when the focused image is a circle C, the circle C does not necessarily mean[[s]] that the focused image is in a focus condition at a time of visible image recording. It may be arbitrarily determined when planning which condition is in a focus condition at a time of visible image recording.

Page 10, line 23 – page 11, line 10:

In fact, there is a limitation in the range at which the ~~that can detect a~~ focal error signal Fc can be correctly detected. Therefore, when there is adhesion of crack and dust on the optical disc 200 and when the optical disc recording apparatus 100 receives strong vibration, the focus servo may fail. The controlling unit 130 can detect that the focus servo fails by obtaining an intensity signal corresponding to (a+b+c+d) and always comparing to a threshold level. When the controlling unit 130 detects that the focus servo fails, the controlling unit 130 moves the object lens 114 up and down by the focus actuator 121, and executes a recovery operation to change the signal level of the above-described intensity signal in a possible range of the focus servo. Moreover, since the noise is overlapped in the intensity signal ~~at a time that~~ when the focus servo fails, the controlling unit ~~130judges~~ 130 judges whether the focus servo fails or not based on the intensity signal after executing a process to remove the noise.

Page 12, line 23 – page 13, line 9:

The reason for defining an arrangement of pixels in that manner is following. On the Standard, the optical disc rotates counterclockwise looking from the recording surface at a time of information recording to the optical disc 200, and the optical pickup has a structure to move from the inside to the outside. When the above-described structure is premised, even in a state that the label surface is set to be encountered with the optical pickup 103, the optical disc 200 rotates counterclockwise, and the optical pickup 103 moves from the inside to the outside. Therefore, when the optical disc 200 is ~~looked~~ viewed from the optical pickup 103, the optical disc 200 rotates counterclockwise and moves from the inside to the outside of the optical disc 200. The order of the above-described arrangement of pixels ~~is corresponding~~ corresponds to a scanning order of ~~this~~ optical pickup 103.

Page 13, lines 10-13:

~~Corresponding to that, image~~ Image data are stored in the frame memory 134 in an arrangement of m lines and n columns. The image data stored in the frame memory 134 are readout line by line by the controlling unit 130 to be provided to the laser driver 138 pixel by pixel.

Page 14, lines 11-17:

The controlling unit 130 ~~is consisted of~~ includes the central processing unit (CPU), the read only memory (ROM), the random access memory (RAM) and the like, and controls each

part of the optical disc recording apparatus 100 in accordance with a program stored in the ROM. The controlling unit 130 ~~is consisted~~ configured [[so]] such that control of the information recording process and the visible image recording process to the optical disc 200 ~~are controlled~~ ~~in~~ is centralized.

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